Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX] THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1809. [No. 2436.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
a Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

HANDSOME TEETH,

The greatest personal ornament of the human physiognomy.

R. C. SKINNER, Surgeon Dentist of New York, respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, that having concerns that require his continuance near the seat of government 7 or 8 days, proposes to attend to his professional business in this city until the 16th inst. Those ladies and gentlemen who have unfortunately lost their Front Teeth, have therefore a favorable opportunity of having them replaced in a very superior style, warranted to retain a perfect natural colour, not distinguishable by strict examination from those of the natural growth, and in most cases without the least pain. Those persons likewise whose teeth are partially decayed, or are encrusted with that contaminating, destructive substance the Tartar, may have the decay arrested and the Tartar judiciously removed, and the teeth thereby preserved during life. Therefore, if a regular apprenticeship, and long study in the city of London, improved by 20 years extensive practice in New York, and aided by the recommendations of the most exalted characters in that state can entitle him to confidence, he will be sure to receive, and endeavor justly to merit the patronage he may be honoured with. Dr. Skinner, may be consulted any hour at Mr. Milbourne's sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street. Ladies will be attended at their own houses if desired.

March 9. dtf.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
October 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale
December 21.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL,
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.
George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of nice well cured BACON.
Apply to
Jacob Heineman,
West End.
March 14. 6t

Carpenters, Laborers and Timber
WANTED at the Washington bridge Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nottage at the bridge.
March 13. 10t

Wanted to Hire, by the Year,
A MAN SERVANT,
Accustomed to house work—a WOMAN that can wash and iron, and a GIRL capable of nursing a child—to reside in the country.
Enquire of the Printer.
March 13. 3t

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.
Elisha C. Dick.
February 27.

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company,
That the fourth instalment of *Ten Dollars*, on each share, is called for, which must be paid on or before the 20th instant, agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia."
By order of the Directors,
Daniel Carroll. of Dud'n.
PRESIDENT.
March 8—10. 6t

☞ TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*,) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms, flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his Pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.
Abraham Walker.
March 10. d1m

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball
INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
February 17. d3m

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.
Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.
N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.
James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP
DIANA,
300 tons burthen, or 470 hogsheads tobacco.——For particulars apply to
John and Thomas Vowell,
OR
Joseph Dean.
March 4. 8taw2w

For Gottenburg,

The substantial and fast-sailing
Ship CENTURY,
O. P. Finley, master;
Will commence loading next week, the principal part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight of 100 hogsheads tobacco and a few tierces of rice. Apply on board, or to
Phineas Janney.
8d mo. 11th. d7t

For Norfolk,
The Sloop
BLUE HILL.
Will sail on Wednesday next and is ready to take a freight. Apply to the Master on board lying at the north side of Harper's wharf, or to
George Slacum.
March 11. 3t

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG
BETSEY,
101 tons burthen, will carry about 830 barrels of flour, is in complete order to receive a cargo. Apply to
Elisha Janney, or
Phineas Janney.
3d mo. 8th. 7t

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP
WILLIAM AND JOHN,
THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Master;
Burthen, 247 Tons.
AND

SHIP
GEORGE;
PETER WALKER; mast.
Burthen 220 Tons.
Both ships sail well, and are in order to receive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to
James Patton.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Whiting in hogsheads.
March 7. d

FOR FREIGHT,

The substantial and fast-sailing
SHIP
AURORA,
ISAAC RAND, Master:
Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 25,00 barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon as permission can be obtained, having her crew on board. Apply to
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have for sale, afloat,
2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the fisheries. *Also, just landed,*
75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do. Writing do.
100 boxes No 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,
Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar, Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks Lime.
March 2. 4

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

COPY OF A PAMPHLET
PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE *BOSTON CENTINEL.*

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.
[CONTINUED.]

The following letter from gen. Armstrong proves his sense of the folly and inutility, the incompetency and fruitlessness of our embargo. He recommends vigorous measures against France. The reasons he assigns, his conviction, that we can do much against France, and the belief entertained by France, that we *dare not* do any thing against her, while they prove, that France knew our rulers, and had *pledges from them*, of which *he* was ignorant, prove also a private good understanding with France, through some other channel than that of our accredited minister.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison.

30th AUG. 1808.

"We have somewhat overrated our means of coercion, of the two great belligerents to a course of justice. The embargo is a measure calculated above any other, to keep us whole, and keep us in peace, but beyond this you must not count upon it. Here it is not felt, and in England (in the midst of the more recent and interesting events of the day) it is forgotten. I hope that unless France shall do us justice, we shall raise the embargo, and make in its stead the experiment of an armed commerce. Should she adhere to her wicked and foolish measures, we ought not to content ourselves with doing this. There is much, very much besides that we can do, and we ought not to omit doing all we can, because it is believed here, that we cannot do much, and even that we will not do what we have the power of doing."

The letter from Mr. Pinkney which we now present to our readers, fully establishes a truth which we have all of us well known, that Great Britain is earnestly desirous of a good understanding with us—that for the attainment of this object, she will sacrifice every thing but her honor and her essential rights.

That as to the business of TRIBUTE, which our government and members of congress have shamefully made a subject of complaint, it *arose solely from our own ministers.* He *declares* that revenue was no object with the British ministry, that they offered to place the affair on the footing of the French decrees, that is, an *absolute prohibition:* and that the course of imposing a duty was adopted as being more agreeable to us; that they have offered to take it off, if more *agreeable* to our government, and that our government and minister preferred to keep it on as a source of popular complaint.

Mr. Pinkney declares, that the *motives* of the British government would be acceptable to the President.

Letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

FEB. 2, 1808.

SIR,

"I had an interview this morning with Mr. Canning, at his own request. One object of the interview related to the message of the President, of the 27th of Oct. last, of which a newspaper copy had been received from Mr. Erskine. A call for a copy of this message was expected in parliament, and Mr. C. wished to be in a situation to produce it. I could not assist him, and I suppose the newspaper copy will be considered sufficient.

"As soon as this subject was disposed of Mr. C. observed, that he had requested to see me principally for the purpose of conversing with me privately and extra officially upon the duty proposed to be laid in consequence of their late blockading orders, upon cotton intended for re-exportation to enemy ports upon the continent. The very few occasional remarks which I had made upon this subject at our last interview, (already mentioned in my letter of the —— ult.) had led him to suppose that it was only to this mode of excluding our cotton from France, that the United States would be likely to object. And if their object could be accomplished in another way, the measure would cease to be offensive. Having admitted (what indeed was sufficiently obvious before) that they looked to the intended duty upon cotton, as a complete prohibition——he said that if it would be more acceptable to the U. States that the form of the proceeding should be changed, so as to leave the exclusion of cotton from the continent to the mere effect of the blockade, their desire to consult the feelings and wishes, in whatever did not entirely counteract the great end of the measure, would dispose them to adopt such a modification of their plan. In the course of his explanations upon this point he introduced professions of good will towards our country, of regret that France had imposed upon them the necessity of resorting to a step which might be supposed to press with severity upon our interests, and of an anxious desire that a return to a system of equity and moderation on the part of her enemies, would speedily enable Great Britain to abandon (as she would in that case certainly do) the whole of the recent orders in council. He stated that it was peculiarly important towards the first effect of the orders (of which it was the object to compel France to relieve the commerce of the world from the oppression of her late decrees) that considerable supplies of cotton should not be introduced into the continent—that it had been hoped and believed that the United States would not receive harsh or unfriendly, a constrained attempt by G. Britain to prevent such supplies from being received by the other parties to the war, especially as it was certain that Great Britain could herself consume the whole of the cotton which we were in the habit of sending abroad, and that they had preferred the imposition of a duty upon cotton to a direct prohibition through the operation of the blockade, because it was consistent with those various and extensive modifications of the blockade to which they had been led, not merely by views of advantage to themselves, but by respect for the convenience and feelings of other nations, and particularly of America. In fine, he wished to know my private opinion, before the subject came before the parliament, whether an alteration in this respect from a prohibitory duty to an absolute interdict, would be likely to be acceptable to us. I replied in as conciliatory a manner as I could, that as soon as I had understood that a duty was to be proposed on re-exported cotton, I had been disposed to take for granted that the object was not revenue but prohibition.

"That whether the object were the one or the other, it was, as he knew, my opinion that the U. S. would hold that object as well as the means and the whole system connected with them, to be utterly inadmissable, and that I did not feel myself authorised to say, to which of the causes he had suggested, my government would give the preference, or that it would feel any preference for either. Mr. C. at length asked me, if I should think it worth while to consult my government on this subject, observing at the same time, that he would not *wish it to be done if there was the least danger of giving offence, and assuring me that what he said, proceeded from motives the most amicable and respectful towards us.* He added, that upon reflection this would be the most convenient mode, as it would now give them a good deal of trouble to accommodate their plan, as prepared for parliament, to a change of so much importance in season to be acted upon.

"I answered in substance (as I saw it was his wish) that I could mention what had passed to you. And that I did not doubt, that the motives of his proposal, whatever might be thought of the proposal itself, would be acceptable to the president. He requested me to say to you, that altho' the necessary bills would be proposed, and would pass in Parliament, according to their first project of a duty, yet that the alteration above suggested, would be adopted whenever it should be known that it would be agreeable to us.

"I must not trouble you with any reflections upon this conversation, but it is my duty to say, that although Mr. C's manner was extremely conciliatory, not a word escaped him to encourage a hope, that the orders in council would be, in any degree abandoned, or that I should gain any thing by urging a re-consideration of them. I threw out some insinuations with that tendency, but soon perceived that it could not be useful to follow them up.

I have the honor to be, &c"

The following letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison is exceedingly favorable as to the views of the British cabinet and their wishes to preserve a good understanding with the United States.

Mr. Canning received our embargo it seems, with great apparent satisfaction, and expressed the most friendly disposition towards the United States, and in the explanations which our minister asked of him in that interview, as to the doubtful parts of their orders, Mr. Canning replied, "that it was their *sincere* wish to shew in every thing connected with the orders in council, which necessity only compelled them to adopt, their *anxiety* to accommodate them to the *feelings and interest* of the American government." Compare this with the contemptuous silence of Bonaparte and Mr. Armstrong's declaration, that further solicitations would be injurious.

A letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

LONDON, January 28, 1808.

"SIR,

"I had the honor to receive this morning your letter of the 23d of last month, inclosing a copy of a message from the President to Congress, and their act in pursuance of it, laying an embargo on all our vessels and exports. It appeared to be my duty to lose no time in giving such explanations to the British government, of this *wise and salutary measure*, as your *letter suggests.*—And accordingly I went to Downing-street immediately, and had a short conference with Mr. Canning, who received my explanations with great apparent satisfaction, & took occasion to express the most friendly disposition towards our country. I availed myself of this opportunity, to mention a subject of some importance, connected with the late orders in council.

"I had been told, that American vessels coming into British ports under warning, could not obtain any document to enable them to return to the U. S. in the event of its being found imprudent, either to deposit their cargoes, or to resume their original voyages, although they are not prohibited from returning, yet as the warning is indorsed on their papers, the return may be hazardous, without some British documents to prove compliance with it, and give security to the voyage. Mr. C. took a note of what I said, and assured me that whatever was necessary to give the facility in question would be done without delay; and he added, that it was their sincere wish to shew, in every thing connected with the orders in council, which *only necessity had compelled them* to adopt, their anxiety to accommodate them, as far as was consistent with their object, to the feelings and interest of the American government and people.——I was induced by these observations to mention and to make several strong remarks upon the duty intended to be imposed on our cotton when re-exported to the continent, and the adherence to the determination not to allow our vessels warned into British ports, any change of destination. He told me that these subjects (with which however, it was evident he was very little acquainted) should be taken into immediate consideration, and that he would let me know the result. I am to have another interview with him in a few days."

From the Washington Federalist.

To the hon. James Madison.

SIR,

You are now the president of the U. States.

To enquire how you became such, or what superior claim you had to your competitors, would at this time be an undertaking as ungracious as useless.

The Supreme Being—he who holds in his hands the fate of empires, has, in his awful, inscrutable wisdom, suffered you to be placed at the head of what we would hope to be his favorite charge, the United States.

Upon you, sir, it depends whether you shall obtain the approbation of that God, the applause of a grateful people—or whether you shall add one more to the number of those whome the Supreme Being hath raised, in his wrath, to an eminence to become the victim of his thunders—of those who, abusing the confidence of their fellow citizens, perish by their just indignation.

Life and death, you find, are placed before you—Choose you between them.

On you it depends to be the source of happiness to our country, admired and blessed. You may be the curse of that country, despised and abhorred. Choose you the first? Have then that magnanimity, that greatness of soul, to be the president of a nation—not the vindictive head of a party.

In your appointmenst, search for true worth and real abilities. Regard not in what political denomination they are found—but seek them out from among each.—They ought to be *sought for*, since sterling merit is unobtrusive.

By thus acting you will combine with you all the greatest, the wisest, and the best in the union—throwing aside those cursed distinctions, which have well nigh blotted us out from the list of free nations—distinctions which I detest. And you, sir, must well know, *from experience*, or you are unworthy to be addressed by me, that to warmly disapprove, to oppose the measures of an administration, is not to be the enemy of our government or our constitution, or to be the friend of any other nation.

In your own immediate conduct, as it relates to the United States, or to foreign nations, act with a single eye to the interest, the felicity of the people over whom you preside, so far as is consistent with justice to others, uninfluenced by partialities, arising from any motive whatever, to any other country.

To pursue such a noble, such an exalted course—a course already illuminated—irradiated by Washington, your illustrious predecessor, who passed through the same—how honorable! how delightful! Have you those sentiments of the heart, those powers of the mind, and those energies of the soul, which are requisite for your atchievement of so glorious a pursuit? Your administration will then place you "inter ostra."—But, if you are here wanting "iteris ad orcum!"

He who now addresses you has no motive for so doing, but an ardent wish for the happiness of the United States. Beyond this he has no personal views. You cannot bestow on him an office worthy of his acceptance. It is not in your power to cloath him with honor, or cover him with disgrace.

He candidly tells you, that he has no reason to be your personal friend; but he is not your personal enemy. Support that government, which he approves, if well administered——Confer blessings upon that country, of which by birth he is a native—a country, many of whose citizens are to him inexpressibly dear.

Thus act—you shall not have a more sincere eulogist. But if you act otherwise, you cannot have a more decided, yet not a more honorable enemy than you will have in ITHURIEL.

March 5, 1809.

From the Philadelphia Register.

Embassy to Russia.—Some time about the year 1799, Mr. Adams nominated Mr. King to negociate a treaty with Russia. As that power happened to be at war with France, a furious clamor was raised against the measure, as unnecessary and injurious; because we ought to have no entangling alliances with so remote a power.

Among the other inconsistencies of our democratic rulers is the appointment of Short to the same country by Mr. Jefferson. So pertinaciously has the project been persevered in, that on the unanimous rejection of him by the Senate, Mr. J. Q. Adams was offered by way of second experiment, and equally rejected.

The difference between president Adams's measure and the late attempt of Messrs. Jefferson and Madison is too material to be passed over. The former did not intend to send a minister to Russia, but wished the negociation to be conducted at London.—His economical and modest successors, on the other hand, wished to establish an embassy at St. Petersburg, and it is confidently said, that Short has been there in that character, and received his outfit of nine thousand dollars from the treasury.

☞ The next Dancing Assembly will be held at *Caton's* Hotel, on *St. Patrick's Day*, the 17th instant. This being the last Ball, non-subscribers will be admitted at *Three Dollars* each. A HACK, as usual, will be provided for the evening by Mr. *Caton.*

March 14. dt17.h

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]
THE HONEST POLITICIAN.
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

SEINE CORK.

A small quantity of FINE SEINE CORK for sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.

M cot

BOSTON *March 7.*

CARRACAS.

News had been received at Trinidad of a combination among several of the officers and some other principal characters, to establish an independent government in Carracas [Spanish Maine]—but the people rose in the cause of Ferdinand the 7th and seized the revolutionists, twenty four of whom had been beheaded.

On Saturday, the legislature of this commonwealth terminated its winter session.—Although this term has been nearly a month shorter, than that commenced in Jan. 1808, yet an unprecedented quantity of business has been transacted. Eighty acts and a great number of resolves, have been passed, and an unusual number of private petitions and memorials have received a patient attention and such a disposition as circumstances would permit. At the commencement of the session, the gloomy and portentous state of our national affairs, and the alarming measures which congress had adopted, were expected to engross nearly all the attention and most of the time of our court, but by industrious application, and the command of the best talents, they have averted or delayed the fall of impending calamities, and given a pledge to their constituents of their ability and determination to protect them from unconstitutional burthens; and yet have found sufficient time to complete all the customary local and minor objects of state legislation. The members of the majority will be welcomed among their fellow citizens with the exclamation of "well done good and faithful servants."

The various important reports and the memorial and address, do credit to the authors, and honor to the state; and will remain on record to be recured to with pride by posterity.

In the senate and house on motions of democratic members, votes of thanks to the honorable president of the former, and the honorable speaker of the latter, were unanimously passed.

The lieutenant governor refused to sanction the bill to prevent unreasonable searches of dwelling houses, and the bill for dividing Falmouth, Maine.

NEW-YORK, *March* 11.

MARTINIQUE.

By the brig Hetty, a friend of ours received St. Croix papers to the 14th ult.—Besides the following, they contain the proclamation of gen. Beckwith and admiral Cochrane to the inhabitants of Martinique, dated January 30. This, with other particulars relative to their own operations, we are for want of room, compelled to reserve for our next number.

Christianstead (St. Croix) Feb. 14.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter dated

MARTINIQUE, Feb. 5.

The army landed in three divisions on the morning of the 30th Jan. without the smallest opposition. Gn. Beckwith with the first division under sir George Prevost, principally composed of the Halifax troops, disembarked at Cul de Sac Robert, to the northward of the island; the York Rangers with gen. Shipley at Ance d' Arlet to the southward, for the attack of Pigeon Island; and gen. Maitland's division at St. Luce Bay to the S. E.

Our division luckily has hitherto surmounted no other obstacles than those of the very deep and difficult roads we have passed through in a fatiguing march. The first division has been so fortunate as to have had two opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they have not failed to make the most of, and though their loss has been considerable, they have gained much credit, and taught the enemy what kind of troops they have to deal with. On Wednesday, the 1st of Feb. a part of gen. Hoghton's brigade (the 7th reg.) and a flank-battalion under major Campbell, carried the heights of Surerie, in a very gallant style; the enemy contested the ground well, but could not stand the near approach of our troops, who drove them over the most difficult ground, and made tremendous havoc amongst them.

On the 2d, the same brigade made a further attack on some redoubts at the extremity of the ridge, covering the outworks of the fort; but though they marched with the most unparalleled coolness, even to the muzzle of the enemy's guns, and under a tremenduous fire of grape and musquetry (without even the assistance of a field piece) made good their way to the ditch, it was found impracticable to get into the redoubts and our troops were obliged to be withdrawn, I am sorry to say, with loss. The officers killed are, capt. Taylor of the 7th, and Sinclair of the 25th, with major Maxwell, of the 8th. Amongst the wounded are Col. Pakenham, who is again shot thro' the neck, and maj. Campbell in the arm; neither of them however in danger. The enemy have suffered still more than we, their hospitals are quite full, and they have been obliged to put the rest of their wounded in a convent. The place near our head quarters is still strewed with their dead.

The courage of our troops has never been more conspicuous, and it seems to have struck a damp into the enemy, for all the militia have disbanded themselves, and the troops of the line (not more than 1500 at most) are shut up in the fort, which alone now remains to them, for Pigeon island surrendered yesterday, and fort Bourbon is invested on every side, and the bombardment will open as soon as the batteries can be constructed—which, however, the continued rains we have, and the almost impracticable roads will render a task of length & labor.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

TURPENTINE.

A Liverpool price current, of December 10, says, "The cargo, consisting of 400 barrels, brought by the American vessel, which broke the embargo, sold at 63s 3d."

[*New York Gazette.*

Sir Hugh Dalrymple and his officers have been acquitted by the Court of Enquiry, whose opinion has been approved by the king.

Extract of a letter from Antigua to a gentleman in New York, dated Feb. 9.

"By a flag of truce this moment arrived from Martinique, we hear that Pigeon-Island, the strong hold of that place, except fort Bourbon, is given up to the English without opposition."

Private correspondence communicated for the United States' Gazette.

The following is extracted from a letter of a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated London, December 24.

"Bonaparte's armed vessels now capture all American ships, bound where they may, whether they have been visited by any English cruiser or not. To their crews they give their choice either to enter into the French service or go to jail and live on bread and water."

Prices Current at Cadiz, December 6.—Superfine American flour, 9 dlls. per bbl. rice, 6 per tierce; Indian corn per heaped fanega (equal to 2 Am. bush.) 2 1 2; beef 15; pork 20; codfish no sale; tobacco, 20 per quintal; bees wax 50 dolls. per 106 Am. lbs. pipe staves 130 dollars per 1200; barrel do. 45 dols. per do; Carracas cocoa 34 dollars per fanega of 110 lbs; Havanna sugars, assorted, 8 1-2 to 10 1-2 per cwt.; Sherry wine 22 to 50 per qr. cask; saffron 8 per lb.; Spanish oil, (in jars of 12 1-2 lbs.) olive 45 100 pr. jar; muscatel raisins and bloom, assorted, 2 1-4 to 2 1-2—the above in hard dollars. Exchange on London 44 1-2 to 45---on America none.

"ALGERNON SIDNEY,"

Or GIDEON GRANGER, esq. *postmaster gen. of the U. States.*

This *placeman* of the administration, has lately issued a pamphlet under the signature of *Algernon Sidney*, for the purpose of justifying and eulogizing the administration of *Thomas Jefferson*. It is especially addressed to the people of the New-England states; but seems to be considered by the democrat newspaper printers *elsewhere*, as containing food equally suited to the palates of those who inhabit other sections of the country. That Gideon Granger (a *lawyer* as the democrats would tell us were he on our side of politics) receiving some *three or four thousand dollars a year* under president Jefferson, should make out a *very fine story* for his master is nothing more than one might expect. From what we see in the *democratic newspapers* respecting the performance, it seems he has settled the *affairs of the nation quite to their satisfaction.*

In his last paper, my Neighbor-in-Law has given an extract from this notable work, wherein the said Gideon has undertaken, in three columns, to set forth the measures and merits of the three administrations of *Washington*, *Adams* and *Jefferson*, and in which, as in *gratitude* bound, he has taken good care that his friend Jefferson should make no *mean show* upon the carpet. In this comparison the four years of the Adams' administration are stretched out alongside of Jefferson's *eight;* but even with this advantage of *room*, Gideon has taken care to adRit several of the most important acts of that administration. He has said nothing about the *building of the navy* which saved so much of our property from the grasp of French freebooters, nor the *war with France* which was successfully maintained and carried on till that power was brought to knuckle and consent to peace, nor of the *suppression of the insurrection* of his democratic brethren in Pennsylvania. He has placed to the credit of his friend Jefferson some things too, which he has no right or pretence to claim, viz. the *repeal of the alien law* and *abolition of the direct tax.* Neither the *alien law*, nor the *direct tax* were repealed or abolished during Jefferson's reign.

The fair way of dealing with these two administrations, would have been to compare the first four years of Jefferson's administration with the *four* years in which president Adams acted, stating also the *respective advantages* & *disadvantages* under which each labored. As Gideon, however, has taken care to keep this view of the subject out of sight, let us try how it would have looked on paper if he had candidly given a "full view of the whole ground."

During the four years of the Adams administration (I take Granger's own statement) the public debt was increased, $ 3,394,317. Money left in the treasury at the expiration of said four years, 1,794,044 dollars. Deduct this from the increased debt leaves 1,600,273 dollars as the increase of debt, against the four years of the Adams administration.

Now, let us see how we stood at the close of the first four years of Jefferson's administration.

Amount of debt January 1, 1801, according to Gallatin's report, 82,000,167 dollars 36 cents. (Jefferson came first into office March 4th, 180..) Amount of debt January 1, 1804, 85,353,642 dollars 22 cents. (Jefferson's first term expired March 4, 1804.)

Increase of debt during Jefferson's first 4 years, 3,353,474 dollars and 86 cts.—From this sum take 1,600,273 dols. and it leaves 1,753,201 dollars and 86 cents—Being an increase of public debt during the first four years of Jefferson's administration, of *one million, seven hundred and fifty three thousand, two hundred and one dollars and eighty six cents more than it was encreased* the four years of the Adams administration!

Now let us compare the *ways* and *means* of the two administrations. As our trade and navigation, as well as population, have been constantly encreasing since the federal constitution was adopted, so the public revenues have been also continually accumulating till they now (before the embargo) yield more than double the amount they did during the 1st years of President Washington's administration.

The whole revenue amounted, during the four years of President Adams administration, to 41,898,743 dollars and 44 cents.

The whole revenue amounted, during the first four years of President Jefferson's administration to 50,831,654 dollars and 91 cents. Deduct 41,898,743 dollars and 44 cts. and it leaves 8,932,811 dollars and 47 cts. paid into the public treasury during Jefferson's first four years, more than was paid in during Adams term of office. Add to this 1,753,201 dols. 86 cents. and it makes a difference against the first 4 years of Jefferson, of 10.686,013 dollars and 33 cents.

President Adams came into office just at the time when our affairs with France assumed the most threatening aspect. Our commerce greatly embarrassed by the depredations of French cruisers, and our ambassadors driven from Paris without a hearing. A second embassy was sent which was treated with like indignity and forced to return without a hearing. Meanwhile the cruisers of France were extending their depredations and some of them even came to the mouths of our rivers and harbors and captured our ships as they came in or went out. Nothing but resistance or relinquishment of independence was left for the administration to choose. They adopted the former, but it involved great expence, tho' *no loss* to the country. A navy was built and put to sea. Fortifications were erected and a defensive army enlisted. The energy manifested by the government soon convinced France that we were no longer to be trifled with. Her plundering privateers were captured or driven from the ocean; and at length finding that we could and would protect ourselves against her insults and injuries, she sued for peace and an accommodation was effected; a treaty settled, not indeed the most advantageous, for the administration had been accused of wantonly involving the nation in war; it was settled upon condition of a mutual cessation of hostilities; but not relinquishing, as Gideon Granger falsely asserts the claims of our merchants upon France for the losses they had sustained from her depredations. During this period also, the Pennsylvania democrats broke out in open reb
The government, after in vain t
effect of peaceable measures to r
der, was compelled to call out th
at great expense to suppress the ins
Nearly the whole four years of th
nistration, the nation was involved
difficulties and embarrassments; but
thing was finally settled in peace and
quility before President Adams' tim
pired.

President Jefferson came into power j
in time to reap the fruit of his predecessor
labors. Peace was settled with all the
world. He had nothing to do but to fold
his arms and sit quietly in his chair of
state. Trade was flourishing, the revenue
abundant and encreasing, and the whole economy of government, as he was constrained to declare, in his first speech to Congress, was in the "full tide of successful experiment." Yet with all these advantages, and an encrease of revenue of near *nine millions of dollars*, over the four year's revenue of President Adams, at the close of his first term of office, the public debt was encreased 1,753,201 dollars and 86 cents. more than it was the four years which President Adams served the country.

Trenton Fed.

☞ In consequence of the badness of the weather the sale of the following vessels, advertised for yesterday, was put off till Saturday next, 12 o'clock when the sale will positively take place.

MARCH 16.

FOR SALE,

One half of the ship

THOMIRIS,

Burthen 240 tons, or 360 hogsheads tobacco.

One third of the ship

COMMERCE,

Burthen 217 tons, or 330 hhds. tobacco.

1000 bushels of SALT, on board the ship Commerce.

23 shares *Potomac Bank Stock.*

25 do *Marine Insurance Stock.*

If the vessels are not sold at private sale before the 15th, they will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock, on that day, at *Irwin's* wharf.

The terms will be liberal, and made known at the sale.

James Keith, jun.
Phineas Janney.

March 8. dts

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads and 30 barrels

first quality New-Orleans Sugar.

Madeira Wine in pipes.

West-India Rum in hogsheads.

Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Limington Salt—and

20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.

May 16. tf

☞ I wish to take a YOUNG MAN of respectable connections and can come well recommended, to learn the *Druggists'* business.

William Harper, jun.

March 16. 3t

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

All of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*, AGAINST William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia.
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant*, vs. Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, *complainant*, AGAINST Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle, *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly & the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.
Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.
January 23 3awtdpay't

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.
March 3

Charitable Marine Society Lottery:

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained $ 1,086
Former gain, 21,144
Total $ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.

Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.
Feb. 27.

BAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. David Henderson, on Royal street, nearly opposite to Mr. M'Call's nail factory, where he will keep a constant supply of BREAD and CAKES. He solicits a candid experiment of the public, and asks only for such share of patronage as his knowledge and attention shall entitle him to.

Regular customers may depend on being punctually supplied at their houses.

All favors will be thankfully received by
Nicholas Young.
March 11. 3t

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*, vs. William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company, *defendants*, } *In Chancery*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, *complainants*, vs. William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Grant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant William S. Grant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber,

A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Womens' and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.
March 1.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, beides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good erms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.
February 13. co

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass; Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w 3taw1w & law1stM

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 ditto Dipt ditto,
50 ditto Brown Soap,
100 half boxes Brown Soap,
30 boxes No. 3 Chocolate,
20 barrels Boston Beef,
5 half barrels Boston Bay Mackarell,
10 pipes Hollands' Gin,
4 pipes 4th proof French Brandy,
2 ditto 1st ditto ditto,
1000 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,
4000 weight Sheathing ditto.
200 nests Hingham Boxes,

And a general assortment SHOES as usual.
March 9. co2w

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.
February 2. co

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Bond*, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,
Executrix.
January 19. law6m

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house. five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining the place.

Edmund Denney.
Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

District of Columbia, to wit,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants*, AGAINST Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

District of Columbia, to wit:
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, *Complainant:* vs. Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.
Test.
G. DENEALE, C. C.
January 25. law2m.

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith *complainant*, AGAINST Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased. *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewelin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.